

HUNTERS SUP ON FRUITS OF PROWESS AT SEA SIDE

Venison, raccoon and partridges were served at a game supper at the Seaside club last night. The venison was furnished by Dwight H. Hall and the 'coon by W. W. Nichols. The partridges were shot by other members of the party present. Those at the dinner were: Willis H. Lyon, Samuel P. Senior, Albert E. Lavery, William B. Leigh, Earl R. Lewis, Clinton Barnum Seelye, Robert A. Lewis, Stanley T. Kellogg, Ernest G. Southey, Dwight H. Hall, Russell D. Cate, Charles S. Fox, John Clarkson, William B. W. Smith, Thaddeus M. Adams, A. Joseph Williamson, Harry B. Gates, Guy L. Hammond, Charles G. Hammond, Camp P. Cutter, William W. Nichols, Nathaniel W. Bishop, Edward R. Green, Frank Feehan, Fred L. Mills, Harry A. Barnes, F. W. M. A. H. Boothwell, Fred D. Keeler, E. Starr Beardsley, Harry E. Harvey, Hamford B. Kellogg and Jarvis Williams, Jr.

SCIENCE OF MODERN BUSINESS IS THEME OF STUDENT MEETING

"The science of Business Management and Business Building" will be the subject of the lesson in the Salesmanship and Business Efficiency Class at the Y. M. C. A. tonight under the leadership of J. R. Jennings, the instructor.

James S. Knox, author of the texts used as an outline for the work in the course, says that men are studying almost everything else but the science of modern business, in spite of the fact that our civilization rests upon our business. He further states that the waste in business is largely the result of a lack of knowledge of business conditions. A large number of the failures in business, he says, are the result of guessing instead of relying upon organized knowledge of business which may be gained through study and experimenting.

According to Dun's and Bradstreet's report 85 men out of every 100 who enter the retail business fail to make money and most of them lose what they have. According to Mr. Knox it is as necessary for a man entering business to study the science of business, as it is for the man entering the medical profession to study the science of medicine.

Nearly 40 local business men have taken up the study of Salesmanship and Business Efficiency with Mr. Jennings at the Y. M. C. A. this year. A few new students are expected tonight to fill vacancies caused by men, already enrolled, being transferred to other territory.

DEED

WALSH—In this city, Nov. 30, 1915, Mary A. widow of James Walsh and beloved mother of Helen, May, Maurice and John Walsh.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 281 James street, on Friday, Dec. 3rd at 2:30 a. m. and from St. Augustine's church on Thursday, Dec. 3d at 2:30 p. m. Interment at St. Michael's cemetery.

SANDSIROM—In this city, Monday, Nov. 29, 1915, Anna B. wife of Leonard Sandstrom, aged 51 years, 2 months, 18 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Zapper, No. 681 Broad street on Thursday, Dec. 3d at 2:30 p. m. Interment at Mr. Grove cemetery.

H 20 b

TODAY, LECTURE on Single Tax by George L. Busby. Open Forum, 1225 Main St. 5 p. m.

YOUNG MAN desires position as shipping clerk; 4 years experience. East Side Station, Sea Terminal. T 1 d

WANTED—A position as cook or second girl. Answer 258 Myrtle Ave. T 1 d

FOR SALE—A first class up-to-date two room house, school house, land. D. R. Whitney, 83 Fairfield Ave. T 1 a

BUY A BUILDING LOT in Scituate, near new school house, 1000 ft. and two blocks fromrolley. \$300 to \$500 each. D. R. Whitney, 83 Fairfield Ave. T 1 s

RUSSIAN WOLFSPRING PUPPIES from prize winners, \$40. Typical specimen. Illustrated circular. Mayhew, Bethel, Conn. T 1 b

INCREASE YOUR INCOME in your spare time without interfering with your regular work. Great opportunity for hustling men to make big extra money. Manager, 1024 Main St., Bridgeport, Room 305. T 1 u

FOR SALE—Small farm of about 2 1/2 acres, good house and barn, seven good chicken houses, stock, tools and equipment. A large field of strawberries and apples. Fruits of all kinds. Situated within three minutes walk from cars. Must be sold. D. R. Whitney, 83 Fairfield Ave. T 1 s

SALESMAN—A large Manufacturing Co., spending \$200,000 per year in national advertising, has opening for several young men of good appearance, who by intelligent and diligent work can earn from \$50 to \$50 per week. If you wish to connect yourself with a successful selling organization and advance to better position where money only is the consideration, see Mr. Broughton mornings before 10:30 at Room 501 First Bridgeport National Bank Building, State and Main streets. T 1 b

NOTICE—Of Annual Meeting of Bridgeport Hospital Corporation. The annual meeting of the corporation of the Bridgeport hospital will be held at the hospital, Grant street, on Thursday, Dec. 2nd at 3 o'clock p. m.

MARSHALL E. MORRIS, LYMAN S. CATLIN, CHAS. C. GODFREY, M. D. Executive Committee. H 29 s

EAGLES, ATTENTION—There will be a regular meeting of Bridgeport Aerie, No. 420, F. O. E., Thursday evening, December 2, 1915, for the annual election of officers. Meeting called at 8:15 o'clock. T 1 b

Advertise in The Farmer

General Trade Conditions

and a

Business Forecast

(Issued by The Connecticut National Bank)

A general casting up of the situation at this time indicates that perhaps 95 per cent of the businesses in this country are sold up or over-sold and therefore on a profit paying basis. It is likely that all or a part of these profits for a time must go to offset previous losses, but before the elapse of many weeks these businesses will be paying their usual dividends and many more than at present paying a dividend. This leaves 5 per cent of businesses generally, either doing a hand to mouth business and just about running, even, or running behind.

While it is an unfortunate condition which makes even 5 per cent of our business interests suffer we must remember that even in our most prosperous times we have never before reached a stage in which as large a percentage of the businesses were enjoying their rightful measure of such prosperity.

As there has been much discussion of the possibility of materially increasing our exports to neutral nations and particularly of building up a larger export business with South America which we will be in a position to hold after the close of the European war, it would be well to single out some individual lines in order that we may thoroughly understand that we have made little or no progress in that direction. The figures which follow are hard to understand in view of the upset condition of Great Britain and the scarcity of labor in that country even in the arms and ammunition factories. During October England exported to the United States 2,331 thousand yards of cotton fabrics and during September 5,079 thousand yards. During the same months Great Britain exported to Central and South America 31,000,000 yards of cotton fabrics in October and 33,000,000 yards in September.

While this evidences a large falling off when compared with previous years it is clear that England does not intend to lose her grip on her export trade. She is exporting 35,000,000 yards of cotton cloths per month to China at this time. Whether or not we can increase our exports to China is an open question but the South American markets are surely open to us and with the establishment of our branch banks in those countries the first and most important step has been taken.

Our exports from the 13 principal customs districts for the four weeks ending Oct. 30 were \$315,000,000 and our imports \$123,000,000, leaving us a favorable trade balance of \$192,000,000. These 13 customs districts usually handle 95 per cent of our export trade and it is fair to assume that the 10 per cent yet to be reported from the smaller ports will not change the comparative figures. Our favorable trade balance at these ports for the five weeks ended Oct. 30 was nearly \$228,000,000. Our October imports were not far from the average of the past 10 years so that our tremendous favorable trade balance is brought about through largely increased export, the major portion of which is fortunately manufactured goods.

Our general business, both foreign and domestic, is most clearly demonstrated in our bank clearings, which for 140 principal cities in October were \$29,000,000,000 compared with \$12,000,000,000 for the same cities a year ago. Clearings for New York city were nearly \$3,000,000,000 compared with \$1,000,000,000 a year ago. The entire country showed a gain in clearings of nearly 72 per cent, while New York city standing alone showed a gain of 127 per cent. Omitting New York city, the country showed a gain in clearings for the month of 21 per cent. Of 160 cities only 26 failed to show a gain over last October. Among the principal cities the greatest gains were shown by Atlanta, Richmond, Louisville, Philadelphia, New Orleans and St. Louis, the percentage of gain being in the order named. Bank clearings for the first 10 months of this year showed a gain of nearly 13 per cent over last year and 5 per cent over the previous year.

Total money in circulation on the first of the month was \$45,000,000,000 compared with \$27,715,000,000 a year ago. Of this amount \$170,000,000 consists of Federal Reserve notes, \$127,000,000 of which is secured by gold coin and certificates, and only \$16,000,000 of which is secured by commercial paper.

Sales of stocks on the New York Exchange for October were 26,323 thousand shares, the best showing since March, 1907. During October more than 1,000,000 shares were handled on each of 17 different days, making 50 days so far this year on which 1,000,000 shares or more have changed hands. There were two such days in 1914 and not one in 1913.

Bond sales on the New York Exchange for October were nearly \$100,000,000, the best showing since last April and comparing with \$81,000,000 in September.

Dividend and interest disbursements for October were \$181,000,000 compared with \$182,000,000 a year ago and for November will be \$149,000,000 compared with \$130,000,000 a year ago. For November \$57,000,000 of the total will be made up of dividends compared with \$49,000,000 a year ago and interest will be nearly \$8,000,000 compared with \$81,000,000 a year ago. Both October and November witnessed the declaration of a considerable number of extra or unusual dividends and a restoration of dividends by companies which have suspended dividend payments during the past year or two.

Financing by corporations amounted to \$210,000,000 compared to \$170,000,000 in October of last year. Approximately \$40,000,000 of the amount was for refunding, the remainder being represented by new financing.

New issues by railroads and industrial companies were \$121,000,000 compared with \$91,000,000 for the same month last year.

New and large corporations formed during October have an authorized capital of \$267,000,000 compared with \$170,000,000 for the same month last year.

Total maturities for 1915 are about \$875,000,000, all but \$42,000,000 of

which have been provided for, the maturities for November being about \$25,000,000 and for December \$17,000,000.

Business failures for October numbered 1,476 compared with 1,340 a year ago. The liabilities were \$21,000,000 compared with \$15,000,000 a year ago. The assets of the failed concerns were about \$8,000,000, leaving a net liability of approximately \$13,000,000.

Building operations in 150 cities for October totaled about \$70,000,000 compared with \$51,000,000 for the same cities last year. Of the 150 cities, 100 showed increases for the month. The principal cities showing gains included New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and Minneapolis. The principal decreases were in the cities on the Pacific Coast, where unusually heavy building for the last few years makes a comparison unfair.

Gross earnings of all steam railroads for August were \$280,000,000 compared with \$275,000,000 dollars a year ago, an increase of 2 per cent. Net earnings were \$100,000,000 compared with \$90,000,000 a year ago, a gain of 11 per cent. September gross earnings so far as reported show a gain of 1 per cent, the grain movement being smaller and the cotton movement larger. Gross earnings so far as reported for October show a gain of 15 per cent over a year ago, a tremendous gain being made in the grain movement exceeding even the record tonnage at this time last year. The cotton movement also showed a material gain for the month.

The number of idle cars on the first of November was 26,000 compared with 78,000 a month ago and 170,000 a year ago. It is estimated that the total number of cars without loads which are fit for service does not exceed 5,000, while fully 100,000 loads are waiting for cars, especially at heavy grain shipping points, although the car shortage is less severe now.

In October more than 34,000 freight cars were ordered, bringing 1915 orders up to 87,000 compared with only 81,000 for all of last year. The figures indicate that more than 25 per cent of this year's purchases were made last month, and 75 per cent of that number purchased in the last five days of October. So far for November, more than 25,000 freight cars have been purchased.

Rails ordered in October totaled 490,000 tons compared with 360,000 tons a month ago and 49,000 tons a year ago. Rail orders to date for 1915 have amounted to 2,064 thousand tons compared with 1,377 thousand tons a year ago and 1,087 thousand tons two years ago. During the first two weeks of November 250,000 tons of rails were ordered and 87 locomotives. Iron ore shipments from Lake Superior for October were 7,147 thousand tons compared with 4,242 thousand tons a year ago, 6,526 thousand tons two years ago and 7,010 thousand tons three years ago, which was until now the record for October. Shipments for the year to date have been 42,000,000 compared with 31,000,000 tons for the same period and 46,000,000 tons for the same part of 1913.

The production of pig iron for October was 1,125 thousand tons compared with 1,783 thousand tons a year ago. The daily rate now exceeds 1,000,000 tons which practically means full capacity, and the October output set a new high record. There were 275 furnaces in blast on the first of the month compared with 268 a month previous.

The unfilled tonnage of the Steel Corporation on the first of the month was 5,165 thousand tons, compared with 3,461 thousand tons a year ago. Practically all of these bookings are specified and not orders subject to future specification.

The output of copper from the five principal mines for September was 53,000,000 pounds compared with 28,000,000 pounds a year ago. So far as reported the October output shows a gain over September.

The Northrup pine cut in September totaled 22,000,000 feet compared with 108,000,000 feet a year ago. Shipments were 70,000,000 feet compared with 71,000,000 feet a year ago. Mill shipments of Western pines were 9,210,000 feet compared with 84,000,000 feet a year ago. The output of yellow pine was 408,000,000 feet compared with 400,000,000 feet a year ago. Shipments were 447,000,000 feet compared with 367,000,000 feet a year ago.

The production of gold in the Transvaal for October was nearly 798,000 fine ounces, which was the largest output of any month in the history of the mines except March, 1912, when the production was nearly 831,000 fine ounces. For the year to date the production has been 7,532 thousand fine ounces compared with 6,957 thousand fine ounces for the same part of last year.

Commodity prices showed an increase for the month in sympathy with increased wool production and increasing money circulation. During the month, according to Bradstreet's index, 35 commodities showed an increase, 28 remained stationary and 14 declined.

Cotton ginned from the new crop to November first totaled 7,385 thousand bales compared with 9,827 thousand bales a year ago and 8,840 thousand bales two years ago. Exports of cotton for October were 675,000 bales compared with 497 thousand bales a year ago. The number of cotton gins active is 31,379 thousand compared with 30,461 thousand a year ago.

The labor situation has shown considerable improvement for the month. While strikes are more numerous, settlements are being arrived at in a shorter time and aside from labor on strike, the percentage of idle labor in the country is the smallest we have ever known, even during periods of true to variety, and now a well known home of comedy, which has brought out more successful light plays than any other in London in recent years, has just announced a revue, making the fourth legitimate theatre to go over to the revue as against the 17 producing plays and musical comedies. The revue has swept all before

Bridgeport, Conn.
Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1915.

HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main street, Fairfield avenue and Cannon street.

The Weather:—Cloudy followed by rain or snow late tonight or Thursday.

Two stores are running smoothly here under one roof.

Steadily driving forward, giving equally-cheerful service, each a part of the other, the Holiday Store and the Everyday Store offer their best. 'Tis as important to have blankets as to have dolls. We must be equally-ready with playthings and with clothes. And we are!

News of the store from day to day presents sometimes one phase, and sometimes another, sometimes both. But the store is each day equally alert in every part. You may count on good service, whether it be holiday wares or daily needs you seek.

Prices drop on suits for young and small women.

It is turn, now, of the young folks' and small folks' suits to be given orders to hurry along.

Out they must go!

Velvet suits! Fine cloth suits! Handsomely trimmed and of the attractive styles of the season!

Rich colors and favorite.

With notably-thorough tailoring; finest suits in the young-folks' section; equally adapted for wear by women of small figure.

Here are their prices of Wednesday and their new prices, to make plain just what the savings are:—

\$35

\$27.50

Ready Thursday morning—and it'll pay folks to be ready!

Second floor.

Fine suits at dollars less.

Any man, from slender young chap to substantial citizen of impressive build, can pick a suit here and now—and pay dollars less for it!

The very sort of suits we've been selling at \$25 and more; now \$19.

Some are very patterns we've had. Some are very sizes. Some are very styles.

Nothing surprising in that—they are suits from those splendid makers whose clothes we sell so many Bridgeport men:

Hart Schaffner & Marx
and the
House of Kuppenheimer

We simply have picked from their end-of-season stocks a lot of fine suits; bought them at end-of-season price; offer them at corresponding price to Bridgeport men!

We've done the same thing with overcoats—and there is at hand every sort of stylish and sensible overcoat that a man could ask to pick from. That means Chesterfields as well as ulsters!

The overcoats are worth just as much as the suits. Every one of them is worthy to walk right alongside our \$25 and better coats!

Every liked color, every liked pattern, every good progressive and conservative style,—this as to both suits and overcoats—choice of all at

\$19

Main floor, rear.

Sanford rugs; rich, fine,—\$29!

Sanford seamless Wilton rugs sell everywhere usually at \$35. In some stores, they sell for more. Almost never for less.

BUT—here are some, perfect in every way and beautiful in design and color, at

\$29

We bought them when the Sanford folks were clearing out their stocks. We paid less than regular price.

Yet, these very same rugs, in new patterns not a whit prettier, are to be sold next season at even more than \$35 in all probability!

Woven from pure worsted yarn, marked by a rich luster, Persian all-over patterns and Oriental designs and plain rose or blue with band border, most-useful of all sizes: 9 by 12 feet.

Special firmness is given to each of these rugs by the absence of a seam. They are solid from edge to edge. This makes patterns clearer and more-pleasing too. If anything, it makes each rug give longer and better service too.

9 by 12 feet, usually sold at \$35—

\$29

Sanford Axminster rugs at keenly-attractive prices too!

Some of the good things we've said about Wilton rugs can be said about Axminsters—for they are seamless too.

Haven't the same fine quality as Wilton and are not so firm and stout, but what beauties they are, as a matter of fact!

Their surface is soft and lustrous; they seem to be a carpet with the softness of moss, for example.

Two grades in this special lot, each at saving.

9 by 12 ft.—\$29 and \$19.50 6 by 9 ft.—\$15 and \$13.50
36 by 70 inches.—\$4 and \$3 27 by 58 inches.—\$2 and \$2.50
36 by 36 inches.—\$2.50 22½ by 36 inches.—\$1.50

Third floor.

Many may share in ton of coffee underprice.

As big a circle of new friends as possible, is to be won by the special offer of Howco coffee.

We shall sell any person 4 pounds of the regular 35-cent sort for \$1. But we shall sell one person only a limited amount—12 pounds. That is simply fair—we aim to have a lot of families get acquainted with this fine coffee.

Just a ton at this special price. First roast of that ton ready Thursday morning. Orders to be filled as received.

A cheering cup of aroma and flavor and smooth strength is always assured the drinker of Howco coffee. A good time to get acquainted with it is NOW.

Front basement.

THE HOWLAND DRY GOODS CO.

age of employed labor, the remainder would seem to be only a matter of good planning and judicious management.

ENGLISH THEATRES READILY TAKE TO AMERICAN REVUES

London, Dec. 1.—The craze for the revue has extended from London's variety theatres to conservative playhouses. Five of the leading West End music halls took up the revue early in the craze, leaving only three true to variety, and now a well known home of comedy, which has brought out more successful light plays than any other in London in recent years, has just announced a revue, making the fourth legitimate theatre to go over to the revue as against the 17 producing plays and musical comedies. The revue has swept all before

it in the suburb and provincial theatres.

The English revue is quite different from its French original. It lacks wit, political satire and topical hits of the French and simply aims to amuse an audience of the tired business man type. In its general scheme, it is little more than the conventional English musical comedy robbed of its remnants of plot and made frothier than ever. Its trimmings either come from or are modeled on New York. A knockabout comedian or two, a dapper actor with a good voice for sentimental songs and a chorus of girls, who appear in new costumes at every entry, go to make the current revue.

The chorus man has almost entirely disappeared, owing to the prejudice against "slackers" or men of military age who are not "doing their bit." In one of the road companies to appear here recently the male chorus was composed of small boys, dressed in the latest Piccadilly cut. But girls ordinarily take the place of chorus men.

Revue apparently fill a niche of

their own in wartime. Officers on a short visit from the front or just out of the hospital or away from the camp and soldiers on similar leave seem to crave mental relief of this sort. They make up by far the most of the male part of the audience. Manners are informal at the revues, and smoking is allowed, which are further attractions.

American influences predominate in English revues. American dances, ragtime songs, slang and even a touch of twang in singing are not more notable than the striving for rapid action, novelties and surprises in costume and scene that are typical of the American conception.

The word "some" in its American slang sense figures in many of the titles of these revues, and the past week a copyright infringement case was heard in court where the proprietors of the rights to "Splash me," sued the producer of a similar revue called "Some Splash." "Some Glee" was the title of a revue appearing in a district theatre at the time this case was heard.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT TO HEAR WAR REPORT

Rome, Dec. 1.—Great interest attaches to the re-opening of parliament Wednesday because of the statement Premier Salandra is expected to make concerning the part Italy is playing in the European war. The head of the government probably will explain what had been done thus far and outline the program for the future.

Only irreconcilable Socialists are expected to protest in any way against the war and it is believed a large majority of the deputies will support the present government.

Charles MacChesney, of Pittsburgh, who pleaded guilty to tampering with ballot boxes at the September primaries, was sentenced to nine months imprisonment and fined \$250.

XMAS ROPING AND WREATHS OF LAUREL
JOHN RECK & SON.